

Highly Important from Texas.—Doings of the Convention.—U. S. Troops on the Disputed Territory.—Assent of the Texas Convention to Annexation.

From a Texas letter in the New Orleans Picayune of the 20th inst., we make the following extracts:

Austin, July 7, 1845.

The Convention assembled on the morning of the 4th, and unanimously elected Gen. Rusk to preside over its deliberations. A committee of fifteen was soon after appointed, who reported by their chairman, Judge Dip-scomb, an ordinance assenting on behalf of the people of Texas, to the terms of annexation, proposed to the United States Government. It was adopted with one dissenting voice—but five members absent. It was engrossed and signed by all the members present. The only dissenting voice was Richard Bache, the father-in-law of your Secretary of the Treasury, and brother-in-law of the Vice President.

After the necessary resolutions were passed for the transmission of the ordinance to the United States, a resolution was offered by Col. Love, and unanimously adopted, "That the members wear crapes on their left arm for one month, as a testimony of regret for the decease of General Jackson." The Convention then adjourned.

On the 5th we appointed committees on the plan adopted by the Virginia Convention to report on the various subjects submitted.

I predict that we shall form and send you a sensible constitution, free from the worst features of ultraism.

The terms of annexation are not, perhaps, such as we had a right to ask; but so anxious are we to free the subject from further agitation to the United States, that no conditions whatever will be annexed to the constitution, differing from the resolutions passed by the United States Congress.

A dispatch was received from the United States in the morning, and Major Donelson arrived on the evening of the 5th, having been detained at Washington by serious indisposition. These dispatches relate to the occupation of our frontier by your troops. They are now on their march—the foot by water to Corpus Christi, on the west bank of the Nueces, the dragoons by land to San Antonio.

The step is taken that will decide Mexico in her policy. Foreign troops will soon be upon the soil she claims. Her choice must be a declaration of war, or if she is wise, negotiation. She may acquire money by the latter—defeat, and disgrace, only by the former. To-day a resolution was passed, requesting the President of the United States, in behalf of the people of Texas to send troops forthwith to our frontier. This resolution is a sanction on the part of the people of Texas, of the movement noted above.

Lord Aberdeen has avowed to Dr. Ashbel Smith, that her majesty's government will not interfere in the question; so he writes home. This removes one of the prospects of war, so if we get at loggerheads with John Bull it must be about Oregon.

Gen. Tarret, a delegate from Fannin, was on a visit to San Antonio. He, with Mr. Howard, delegate from that place, has for some days been expected. Painful apprehensions have arisen for their safety, as many Indians are on the frontier who have committed several murders lately.

We are entirely exposed to the attacks of Indians and Mexicans—not a soldier on guard, and but few fire arms. So callous have the people of Texas become to danger, that they scarcely ever repeat attack.

The British Brig Persian arrived at Galveston a few days ago from Vera Cruz. She brought dispatches for the Government, and was to return as soon as she heard from Washington.

The Hon. K. L. Anderson, Vice President of Texas, died on the 10th inst., at Fannin's Montgomery county, of fever.

The following appointments have been made by the President:

Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Secretary of State.

Hon. W. B. Ochiltree, attorney General.

Hon. J. A. Greer, Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the crops throughout the country are highly favorable; Galveston and the other cities and towns continue healthy; emigrants are fast pressing into the country from the adjacent states of the Union.

The Troops.—It seems now very certain that the troops at the barracks and Lower Cotton Press, the 3d and 4th regiments, will start to-morrow for their new destination on the borders of Texas.—N. O. Pic., July 20.

The anti-rent difficulties in New York State are far from a termination. The resistance to the civil authorities Schoharic county still continues. On Friday, the sheriff's posse was repeatedly fired upon, and one man was seriously wounded.

The Portage Sentinel.

RAVENNA, OHIO:

Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1845.

BANKS.

If the Legislature of this State had incorporated a set of robbers, giving them power and authority, in a public manner to slich from the pockets of the people and exempted them from taxation for the purpose of inducing them to carry on their plunder, not an honest man in the State but would have been indignant at such a course. And yet, after we have witnessed the transactions and the inglorious end of 46 plundering concerns which have heretofore existed in Ohio, and which had flooded the State with their worthless paper promises, and then betrayed the too generous confidence reposed in them by the people, we see the whig Legislature of this State creating another batch of worthless swindling concerns, refusing to make those for whose benefit they are created, liable for their issues, and thus, in a measure, securing the people against those frauds which have heretofore been practiced upon them, but surrounding them with immunities and privileges not enjoyed by individuals, and exempting them from taxation, that in a few years they may be enabled to follow the example of their illustrious predecessors, and prey upon the people. And whether the people will submit to these things—whether they will sanction these acts of last winter's whig legislature is a question which they must answer at the polls in October next. If they do, they must expect to reap the bitter fruits of this iniquitous system. The corrupting influences of these worthless institutions, upon the principles upon which they have heretofore been created, have been sufficiently felt by the people of Ohio, and it only remains for time to reveal the iniquitous transactions under the present system, if it shall long be permitted to exist. And are there any among us who desire a return of the expansion and contraction era of 1835-6? If not, how long will you permit this black puzzle to remain upon the statute book!

We subjoin the following list of defunct banks which have preyed upon the people in years that are past, and we hope that every man in this county, and in the State will have an eye upon this picture when he goes to the polls on the second Tuesday of October next.

Bank of Exchange, Cincinnati,
Bank of Cincinnati,
Bank of the United States, Branch, Cincinnati and White Water Canal Company, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Miami Exporting Company, Ohio and Cincinnati Loan Office, Otis, Arnold & Co's Bank, Bank of Circleville, (new) chartered in 1818, Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Bank of Gallipolis, Gallipolis, Bank of Steubenville, Steubenville, Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Bank of Sandusky Bay, Lower Sandusky, Western Banking Company, Bank of West Union, West Union, Canal Bank of Middletown, Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, Cleveland, Commercial Bank of Scioto, Portsmouth, Farmers' Bank of Canton, Canton, Farmers' Bank of New Salem, New Salem, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Chillicothe, Franklin Silk Company, German Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Genega Insurance Company, Painesville, Granville Alexandria Society, Granville, Goshen, Wilmington and Columbus Turnpike Company, Hamilton and Rossville Manufacturing Company, Jefferson Bank, New Salem, Kirtland Safety Society Bank, Kirtland, Lebanon Miami Banking Company, Lebanon, Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, Lancaster, Munroe Insurance Company, Manhattan Bank, Manhattan, Monroe Falls Manufacturing Company, Miami Exporting Company, Branch, Connecticut, Owl Creek Bank, Mt. Vernon, Orphans' Institute Bank, Fulton, Ohio Rail Road Company, Richmond, Urbana Banking Co., Urbana, Washington Bank, Miamisburgh, Western Reserve Farm. & Banking Company, Brighton, Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company Zanesville.

And will the people of Ohio find the banks which are going into existence under the law of last winter, and of which the whigs so loudly clamor, less subject to evils, and their course marked with less corruption and fraud than the above defunct concerns? Many people, we know, when a new policy is started, think it is best to try it, and then, if it is found not to be beneficial, to abandon it; but will it do to wait until these public leeches shall have fastened themselves upon the public, when it will be their will, if the people attempt to compel them to deal honestly, to immediately attempt to seduce the people, and in this attempt they seldom fail. Then, let us not delay acting upon this subject while yet they are powerless to inflict an injury.

The elections for members of the Legislature took place in Illinois and Missouri on Monday last, and on the same day in Indiana, Kentucky and Alabama for members of the Legislature & Congressmen, and the election for Governor, Congressmen and members of the Legislature takes place in Tennessee on to-morrow.

We learn that the stock holders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan have paid in the sum of \$150,000, and that the Bank has resumed business. For a time all things will go on smoothly again.

The southern States are suffering greatly from drought, particularly South Carolina.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Findley Democratic Courier, of the 29th ult. says, that a woman by the name of Tumen, residing about ten miles north-west of that place, accidentally shot herself. She had been to a neighbor's, and on her return, she took down her husband's gun, as is supposed, for the purpose of kindling a fire, cocked it, and blowing into the muzzle, it went off, discharging the whole contents into her mouth, causing her instant death.

AUGUSTUS MILLER has been appointed Post Master at Campbell's Port, in this county, in place of RICHARD B. CAMPBELL, resigned.

By the recent great fire in New York the number of buildings burned was 282, which with their contents are estimated at \$6,000,000—on which there was insurance to about the sum of \$4,000,000.

Good.—While Abby Kelley was haranguing in this village, one of our ladies sent her a Tobacco pipe and a pair of Breeches.

For the Portage Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—An impression seems to be prevalent that the Liberty party, at its Convention held in this place on the 23rd of June last, postponed the nomination of a county ticket, owing to the influence of some remarks made by Mr. Tilden in the convention. I believe this impression to be entirely incorrect. Mr. Tilden did not intrude himself upon the convention, but complied with a degree of reluctance, I thought, with the urgent request of some of the members of the convention, that he should express his views. I heard but a small portion of his remarks, being necessarily absent, attending to the duties of a committee. That he importuned the convention, therefore, to delay their nomination, I can neither affirm nor deny. I can only say that I heard nothing of the kind. But be that as it may, I believe that neither whig or democratic influence had any agency in postponing our nomination.

I was one of the committee who issued the notice, convening the convention. We stated in the notice that one item of business would be the formation of a county ticket. We designated that object, because our ticket in two previous instances had been made out in June, and we thought that probably our friends would like to make out our nominations as early the present year. Upon the first appearance of the notice, several of our friends regretted that the proposal to form a ticket had been announced, thus early, and I was called upon, and requested to have the notice altered in the subsequent paper. I replied that I thought that the notice had better remain unaltered, and let the subject be referred to the convention, and be there postponed, if thought advisable. The object for postponement was stated to be, that there might be several county conventions held for discussion before the nominations were made out. As I saw no urgency in bringing out our nominations early, I concluded the subject would be postponed, rather as a matter of course, as several friends seemed to desire it. I was detained till a somewhat late hour in the day from attendance at the convention, and am, therefore, unable to say anything about the discussions had—but was surprised when I arrived, to find that the business of making out a nomination had progressed so far. I did not seek opportunity to say anything upon the subject, publicly or privately, but when the motion was made to postpone, I voted for it, supposing it to be in accordance with the general wish, and that nothing could be lost by postponement. Neither the influence of Mr. Tilden's remarks, nor any other influence, but that indicated above, operated upon me to vote for postponement—nor have I any reason to believe that Mr. T's remarks influenced the vote of any member on the question. I believe the vote was unanimous—I remember at least no dissenting voice. The motion to postpone was made by a member of the convention, who until lately has acted with the democratic party, which fact he stated in making the motion. I have no reason to suppose that he was under the influence of Mr. Tilden, or any other fact in making the motion. I think these facts ought to satisfy every one that our nomination was not postponed on account of Mr. Tilden's remarks, or "whig influence," as it is called.

I have troubled you with a more particular explanation, from the fact that many papers abroad have published a paragraph in reference to the postponement of our nomination, drawn up by the writer, under, as I believe, an erroneous impression, and because an erroneous impression is thereby conveyed to the public—an impression not very complimentary to the whig influence spoken of, or to the members of the convention who are supposed to have succumbed to it.

We are seeking no alliance with the whig or democratic parties as such, but we are opposed, and shall continue to be opposed to them both as far as they are pro-slavery in their organization, or their action. But some of us, (and it is to be hoped all of us) do desire and seek an alliance with all anti-slavery men whether whigs, democrats, or liberty men, and the hope is to be cherished that we may all soon be able to unite our strength against the foul system of American slavery.

LYMAN W. HALL.

Ravenna, Aug. 2, 1845.

The southern States are suffering greatly from drought, particularly South Carolina.

Liberty Convention at Garrettsville.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Agreeable to previous notice this Convention was held at Garrettsville on the 1st inst. for the purpose of concerting measures to stop the further encroachment of the Slave power.

The Convention was organized by calling Isaac Winans to the Chair. Messrs. Baldwin, Dickinson and Treat were appointed business committees. While the Committee were preparing their report, we listened to short but spirited addresses from Daniel G. Converse and Henry Glester, a colored man. The business committee then reported the following resolutions, which, after being ably discussed by members of the convention, among which were Converse, Baldwin, Dickinson, Miller, Treat, Glester and others, were adopted.

Resolved, That we hail the return of the Anniversary of the liberation of eight hundred thousand Slaves in the West India Islands. The glorious first of August—one of the proudest days upon earth's calendar—a bright spot in the history of the World's wretchedness—a day over which law and reason triumphed over prejudice—light over might—and liberty over oppression. God grant we may quickly celebrate another emancipation day more glorious than the first memorable, for the liberation of three millions of native born Americans from worse than British servitude.

Resolved, That we regard a high State of party excitement, as unfavorable to that calm investigation so necessary to bring men to any desirable change of opinion on the great question of Slavery.

Resolved, That one of the greatest sources of danger to our free institutions, lies in that deep settled animosity between political parties, which drives men along with their party be it right or wrong.

Resolved, That we therefore disapprove of the publication of those articles which are written in such a rancorous and vindictive spirit, and indulge in such personalities, as to inflame party feeling, and prejudice rather than convince the minds of our opponents.

Resolved, That we have not organized politically, for the purpose of carrying any new party into power nor for elevating individuals to office, but for the purpose of fully carrying out the principles of the Declaration.

Resolved, That we propose to accomplish this object by repealing all the laws of this State in conflict with these principles—by abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—by suppressing the domestic slave trade—by preventing the admission of any other Slave State into the Union—by withdrawing the patronage which Slavery has hitherto received from the General Government in short by opposing Slavery wherever we have Constitutional power to do so.

Resolved, That when it shall have been fully proved that we cannot have union without Slavery, we shall go for Disunion—but we do not believe that so hazardous an attempt as the breaking up of the general Government ought to be made until all constitutional means to abolish Slavery shall have been fully tried.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the prospect of reviving the Portage County Anti Slavery Society in order to more concentrated efforts of anti-slavery men, and we promise to aid to our utmost the current of such action.

Resolved, That Henry Glester be requested to go through Portage County and deliver a series of Anti-Slavery lectures, and request the Anti Slavery friends to sustain him.

ISAAC WINANS, President.

WM. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

Just as we predicted in our last, the only democratic ticket-tender on the Wabash and Erie Canal has been discharged; and for no other reason under Heaven than because he is a democrat. This, we are told, is not done because the Engineer (who has the dispensing of these small crumbs) has sought against the present ticket-tender, but because, as he says, the leaders of the party demand the dismissal of every democrat, no matter how honest and faithful he may be.

—Defiance Democrat, July 24, 1845.

The Democracy of Massachusetts are to hold a State Convention on the 10th of September next, at Springfield, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor and Lt. Governor, and taking measures to reorganize the party.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, DETROIT.—The Detroit Advertiser says that the notes of this institution are now received at par at the Michigan Insurance office in that city, and also at the State Treasurer's office.

The Newark Advocate of the 26th July says:—"Suits were brought in three instances this week before Justice BANCROFT, by the holders of the paper of the Bank of St. Clair, indorsed by the Smiths, against the endorers, and the only defence they set up was, that the notes were issued in violation of the laws of the State, and that they therefore were not liable for their redemption! The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict in all of these cases, and were discharged." The Advocate comments with deserved severity upon the whole business, as utterly base in the aggregate, and so villainous in its details.

Gov. Dorr continues in a very feeble state of health; his whole muscular system seems to have been prostrated by his long and cruel confinement. He is compelled to keep as quiet and as free from excitement as possible.—Eastern Paper.

URBANA BANK NO. 2!—The almost incredible fact is announced that the old financiers of the Urbana Bank are about establishing another swindling concern at that place, under Kelly's new law. Of course, if they desire to do so, and comply with the meagre requisitions of the law, no hand can stay their proceedings.—Western Empire.

Is there no redress? Must the people be swindled over and over again, and by the same set of gorged cormorants? Will the people not rise in their might and sweep every vestige of these swindling shops from the face of the land, leaving nothing but the blackened statute book to show that they had been? We shall see.—Cádiz Sentinel.

From Hazewell's Ohio Statesman.

Governor Dorr.

The Rhode Island question—its importance, &c.

A few days before leaving the east, we visited Governor Dorr. We found him at the residence of his true and faithful friend, ANSON POTTER, Esq. in Cranston, R. I. His confinement of twenty months, and the indignities heaped upon him by the tools of the Albigenses, have not been without serious effect on his bodily health, and it will be some time before he can be considered a well man. But his mind is powerful and clear as it was in his happiest days, and his firmness in the cause of freedom and attachment to popular rights is as remarkable and uncompromising now, as it was during those years when he lent his entire energies towards the emancipation of the people of Rhode Island. A few months will, we sincerely hope, restore him to the world, when, with a sound mind in a sound body, he will once more be found battling for liberty with all his ancient zeal, and occupying such a position in the democratic ranks as his great talents, the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the sacrifices which he has made in the people's behalf, entitle him to. Under the careful attendance of attached friends his progress to health cannot be otherwise than rapid, when the world will again have the benefit of his invaluable services.

The manner in which Mr. Dorr has been liberated, has the effect of keeping the Rhode Island question before the people. He has been merely liberated and is not restored to his rights as a citizen. Another effort will restore him to his wonted position. In the meantime, his friends, and the friends of the cause of which he has been so distinguished and self sacrificing a champion, must not permit the matter to be lost sight of. It must continue to be agitated, so that its real nature may be thoroughly understood. The Rhode Island question is the most important matter in dispute between parties. It transcends, not merely some of the great questions of the age, but towers above them all. However disastrous might be the result of a decision in favor of the whigs, of the tariff or bank question, it would not cause us to despair of the republic; but a decision adverse to the suffrage party of Rhode Island, by the people of the United States, might excite any man for thinking that the last hour of our liberties was rapidly approaching. It would involve the whole subject of popular sovereignty, and would deny the "sacred right of revolution" to an oppressed people. So long as they are left to themselves, and are not compelled to record merely the edicts of corporations, the American people will not perpetrate so suicidal an act as to deliberately condemn a course which renders their liberties certain, and enables them to maintain the dignity of manhood. But wherever the influence of wealth is paramount the position of the democracy of Rhode Island question will meet with emphatic condemnation, as being that which is antagonistical to what its own interests demands its supporters to adopt and uphold with all their might and all their strength. In this contest between 'might and right,' time must demonstrate whether the children of this world, now as of old, are wiser in their generation than the children of light, and therefore likely to send freedom, as the weaker party, to that wall against which the strong are perpetually thrusting the feeble.

Governor Dorr is extremely anxious that the merits of his cause should be distinctly understood in the western States, into whose hands the sceptre of empire is rapidly passing. With the west most rest the decision of his case. He looks to it for such a decision as shall confirm the right of the people to form governments for themselves, and put down, at once and forever, the aristocratic and most destructive doctrine that the created government is greater than its creator, the people. He does no injustice to the people of the North and the East, and believes that they are warmly attached to the cause of freedom, in accordance with which views would be their unbiased judgment, were his case to be directly submitted to them. But he knows as must every man who has seen much of those portions of the Union, that the aggregation of wealth there has pretty much destroyed, if not freedom of opinion, at least freedom of action. Man is there a secondary matter, and property is every thing. New England is becoming like old England—the rich getting very rich, and the poor getting very poor indeed. No popular question can triumph in that part of the world, in that land of vast monopolies, where a dozen men control and wield upwards of an hundred millions of the most productive capital on earth. In the west it is very different. There is no such inequality as to make the one class holders of wood and drawers of water to another and a much smaller class. Man is of more importance than property, and hence we may look for a righteous decision of the Rhode Island question by the people of the new States, should it be fairly placed before them. We tremble at the mere thought of their decision of the question being adverse to freedom, then humanity would have no city of refuge left. But such a decision is not to be feared at their hands, and Mr. Dorr is himself confident that they will do his cause full justice.

Justice to Governor Dorr is indeed demanded by every feeling which can

From the Washington Union.

Texas Lands.

A gentleman who has recently visited Texas, has promised us a description of its luxuriant lands. We should be happy to receive it. Another gentleman, who is now in that country, has written an account of it, in which he says, that few persons could form a conception of its capacities, who had not seen them; that the sugar lands alone are much greater in extent than all the sugar land in the rest of the Union. It would seem as if Texas was destined to be a great sugar as well as cotton country. The cane has sometimes 22 or 23 joints; but in Louisiana, it is said, on an average, to be not more than 18.

The "New York Morning News" states, that at a meeting of the Farmers' Club, which was held at the Repository of the American Institute in the Park, on the 15th, (Dr. Page in the chair,) Dr. Branch T. Atcheson who has for many years resided in Texas, was called upon to give his impressions in regard to that interesting portion of the Union:

"The doctor said he was unprepared to respond to the call, but he happened to have some notes on the country by him, and he would read extracts from them, or allow any one else to do so. He commenced by saying, that few persons were aware of the magnitude and importance of that beautiful country; it was 700 miles in length from north to south, and 400 in breadth from east to west. It contained a surface of 850,000 square miles, and was as large as the southern part of the United States. It was divided into three districts, and persons entering into the country by either of those districts would be likely to give a totally different account of it. He continued to give an interesting and graphic description of each district. The first district comprised the seacoast and a large back country, consisting of prairie and timbered land, interspersed with cane brakes of great extent; the soil, a rich alluvial. The second district, he said, was a highly beautiful country; the soil, a rich alluvial, fit for the planter and farmer. It produces cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, and all the small grain and fruits that a farmer or planter may require. This portion of Texas extended to the 42d parallel of north latitude, and the climate was about the same as that of New England. He particularly dwelt upon the advantages held out by Texas to persons desirous of emigrating, as the emigrant was not exposed there to the danger of fever and ague, as was the case in the eastern country. He then went on to describe the prairies and wood lands—the profusion of flowers which were spread out on their bosoms; the groves and woodlands that were to be seen in every direction, as if laid out by the hand of nature; and, lastly, the innumerable herds of wild cattle that roamed about, in the full enjoyment of unrestrained liberty. Nothing, he said, could exceed the beauty of the prairies in the spring and beginning of summer. The eastern section contained, some of the finest timber in the world—especially its cedars. He would add, that the timber in this region was almost inexhaustible. The indigenous indigo that grows in this section is superior to that planted and grown in the United States. The land grows two crops of Indian corn in the year—producing, on an average, per acre, 75 bushels. Barley and other small grains are produced in a like proportion. Hemp, flax, and silk, of the best quality, are also produced in abundance. Canebrides, or Spanish rice, were also found in great quantities.

"The country also abounds in minerals. Mines of gold, silver, iron and copper, (some of which had been formerly worked to great advantage,) are to